

## HOW TO GET STRENGTH

after any sickness is purely a matter of nourishment, whether the attack was an ordinary cold or severe illness; the weakened forces cannot repulse disease germs, and this is why a relapse is so often fatal or why chronic weakness often follows sickness.

Restoring strength to millions of people for forty years has proven the real need for taking Scott's Emulsion after any sickness; nothing equals it—nothing compares with it. Its pure, medicinal nourishment, free from alcohol or opiates, promptly creates rich blood, strengthens the nerves and lungs to avert tuberculosis.

## Middlebury Register

The tale deposits which are found in many parts of Vermont will eventually provide some valuable industries. Tale is used as the basis of toilet powders, in the manufacture of papers of many kinds and for various other purposes. The total output in the United States in 1913 was 149,271 tons, valued at \$1,290,020, a gain of 12 per cent in quantity and 16 per cent in value as compared with the previous year. New York is now the banner state in the production of tale, followed in order by Vermont, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Georgia. — Brattleboro Reformer.

It is refreshing to read in the Manchester Union that the Baldwin apple is coming back. As the Union says there is no comparison in the taste of the brilliant colored Oregon apples and less highly colored Baldwin apples in New England.

Ours are juiciest and sweetest. They are still a credit to the apples "which Loammi Baldwin found growing wild in the woods of Wilmington, Massachusetts, years before the outbreak of the Revolution. He cuts scions from this wild apple tree, grafted some trees of his own, and in a few years surprised his neighbors with a crop of red apples of excellent flavor and remarkable keeping qualities.

His name was given the apple by common consent and as a matter of course when the original tree died, the site was marked by a monument." Brattleboro Reformer.

That three service cars could be thrown down an embankment and two passenger coaches could be derailed without inflicting fatal or even serious injuries on the occupants is a matter for no small wonder and for sincere congratulation as well. The wreck of the Central Vermont northbound train in the town of Braintree last Sunday morning was a marvel in its comparative freedom from serious results to the passengers and trainmen; and the rather heavy property loss in the breaking up of the baggage, the express and the postal cars and damage to the passenger coaches and to the track is lost sight of in the contemplation of the escape of human lives. There were considerably more than 100 lives in jeopardy as the cars left the iron and some of the people were placed in extreme peril in a plunge down a high embankment; yet not a single person was injured seriously enough to prevent continuance of his journey by way of the Boston & Maine railroad from White River Junction to Montpelier Junction. — Barre Times.

### For Safer Ocean Travel.

There has been more or less hesitancy upon the part of many people about taking an ocean voyage since the accidents to the Titanic and the Empress of Ireland, and the opinion has prevailed that faulty construction of steamships may have had more or less to do with these terrible accidents. This may or may not be so, but there is no doubt that too much care cannot be exercised in the building of ocean passenger vessels. One of the latest of these giant vessels seems to have profited by all that is modern in construction.

This vessel, according to the Scientific American, is built with an inner skin, so-called, though in reality it offers more rather than less protection than that term usually implies. Instead of having her coal bunkers arranged transversely across the ship, these are built longitudinally, and are designed to give special protection to the vulnerable boiler spaces or mid-ship section. The inner wall of her coal bunkers is no less than 18 feet from the outer skin and rises well above the water line. In other words, the Stordstad, in order to flood the boiler compartments of this latest steamship, would have needed not merely to rip open the outer skin as in the case of the Empress, but actually to cut through her to a distance of 18 feet or more. The crumpled condition of the Stordstad's bow, as shown in pictures, suggests the great improbability that she cut into the Empress below the water line even to much less than a distance.

It is apparent that steamships can be made much safer, and international laws should make it obligatory on all contractors to do so. — Montpelier Journal.

### Forest Notes.

The annual capacity of the forest nurseries of the government is about 25 million young trees.

a forestry building in connection with the State college of agriculture.

It is said that the best time of day to see forest fires from lookout stations are just after daylight and just before sunset.

The forest service has been requested to cooperate with the port authorities of Coos Bay, Washington, in planting to control shifting and sand dunes.

Jack pine tree planted ten years ago in the sand hills of Nebraska are now large enough to produce fence posts. Last year the first seed was gathered from this plantation.

The agricultural experiment station at Pullman, Washington, is establishing an arboretum in which it is proposed to grow a group of each of the important timber trees of the temperate zone.

### Harvest Hands Wanted in the Middle West.

The Division of Information of the Bureau of Information, U. S. Department of labor has received telegrams from Kansas, Missouri, and South Dakota concerning the need of harvest hands in those States, in addition to the request from Oklahoma which appeared in bulletin dated May 27, 1914.

Persons interested in obtaining work of this kind should apply to the offices in the States named.

It will be necessary for those desiring work to defray their own expenses to the place of employment.

### KANSAS.

40,000 men needed; wages will range upward from \$2 per day and board, average probably \$2.50. Large percentage of men will be needed from 90 to 120 days. Men can go direct to towns in wheat belt in central and western Kansas and be distributed to farmers by local organizations, or write to W. L. O'Brien, Director, State Free Employment Bureau, Topeka, Kansas, for directions.

### MISSOURI.

30,000 men needed; wages \$2 to \$3.50 per day according to experience, class of work, and conditions; three to six months' work, beginning about June 15. Apply to State Free Employment Offices at St. Louis, Kansas City, or St. Joseph, or write to John T. Fitzpatrick, Labor Commissioner, Jefferson City, Mo., for directions.

### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Harvest help needed beginning about July 15; wages \$2 to \$3.50 per day and board. Considerable of the former wheat acreage is now in alfalfa and corn, and help will be needed through husking. Apply to Charles McCaffree, Commissioner of Immigration, Pierre, S. D.

### Macdonough Celebration.

Vergennes June 8. — The Thomas Macdonough association met recently in the assembly room of the Bixby Memorial Free library and the committee in charge of the plans for the coming celebration submitted a tentative program. George W. Stone, president of the organization, presided.

Vergennes will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the building of the American fleet in this city which was commanded by Commander Macdonough at the battle of Plattsburgh, beginning September 6, next. The centenary of the construction of the fleet falls upon September 14.

The celebration will continue until Tuesday night, September 8. The state has appropriated \$4000 for a monument to Commodore Macdonough in Vergennes and the federal government is considering a bill which, if passed, will give \$15,000 toward the monument and the celebration. The program arranged is as follows:

Sunday, September 6, Macdonough services will be held in each church in the morning; afternoon, 3 o'clock, a service in opera house with prominent speaker.

Monday morning, firemen's drills and tournament, 2:30 p. m., dedication of a marker by the Daughters of the American Revolution, with appropriate exercises. The marker is to be erected at nearest possible spot where fleet was built. Evening pageants, early history of Vergennes and vicinity.

Tuesday, 5 o'clock a. m., heralds; 9:30 band concert; 10 o'clock, exercises at Fort Cassin, mouth of Otter creek, with dedication of marker; 1:30 p. m., civic and military parades; 3 p. m., addresses and dedication of monument; evening, banquet and carnival.

The following committees were named: Celebration, ways and means, publicity, music, choruses, literary, firemen, reception, decorations, advertising, sports, parade, banquet, Sunday services, carnival pageants, historical floats for parade, D. A. A., Fort Cassin.

Also for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. At drug stores, or by mail to L. W. BROWN, 28 Murray St., New York N. Y.

SEVEN BARKS FOR INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION

Also for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. At drug stores, or by mail to L. W. BROWN, 28 Murray St., New York N. Y.

SEVEN BARKS FOR INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION

Also for all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. At drug stores, or by mail to L. W. BROWN, 28 Murray St., New York N. Y.

## THE GRANGE

Conducted by  
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,  
Editor of the New York State Grange Review

### THE GRANGE HALL.

Center of All Social Good Things and a Neighborhood Asset.

When the new hall is completed it is the pride of the neighborhood, and it is usually one of the best buildings for miles around. It is an object of pride and is looked upon as the neighborhood center of all social good things. Such a building may be a great blessing to a neighborhood. It may become a civic center, a sort of advanced school for the study of things of importance to all the community. In view of its importance such a hall ought to be just as large, just as convenient, just as well adapted to lodge purposes and general use, just as well heated and ventilated and kept just as clean and tidy, just as harmoniously painted or tinted or otherwise colored, as the builders' means will possibly permit. It will be a neighborhood asset and will have just as much to do with improving realty values as the new schoolhouse or the church. It should be furnished with chairs or seats or cushioned stools; but, whatever you do select, decide beforehand that that will be the permanent furniture, for, whether you do so decide or not, the chances are a hundred to one that they will be the permanent furniture, for unless your hall is a great exception, having once begun to use a certain article, you will find it extremely inconvenient to make a change even if it is an undressed board. In fitting up a hall go the limit, and it will pay you. As an instance, the Patrons of Milwaukee recently remodeled their hall, put in a kitchen, sinks, lavatory, range, cupboards, rest rooms, toilet for gentlemen and improved the main hall, and they now have it in use almost every night in the week for lodge purposes, and, of course, the grangers use it when they see fit. It paid them. The hall is now a source of income. Another instance—a new hall built several years ago furnished with scrap furniture, an old rusty stove, donations from the entire neighborhood of useless furniture and from various lodges, and there was not enough of anything to make a decent appearance. An investment of \$250 would have made things look 100 per cent better. Five hundred dollars would have provided a carpet and nice seats and stations. But it was the only thing in the village, and the management thought it would do. It drew good money, but the tenants were not satisfied. As a result it is now empty, and a new hall with good accommodations has all the patronage.

But there is something more to having a nice hall in addition to its being a money maker. The moral influence of a neat, clean hall, with well kept floors, stairways, kitchen and cupboards, will repay you for the expense and trouble. The pay will be in the pride it gives and the commendation you receive for the neat appearance of your property and in the aesthetic influence it has upon the young people who meet within your walls. Children cannot see dirt and careless housekeeping without developing untidy tendencies.

In granges where a social or an entertainment will net \$25 or \$75 there is every reason to believe that a well equipped kitchen, good dishes, a range, good tables and seating are entirely within your financial reach, and a janitor who will keep the hall well swept and dusted is not only possible, but he is a real necessity. Try it and watch results.—Pacific Grange Bulletin.

### Grange News and Comment.

Brandywine grange, Chester county, Pa., is doing constructive work regularly along the lines of farm upbuilding and household economies.

Sparta (Pa.) grange bought an old church and converted it into a commodious grange hall. This lodge has 381 members.

Shartlesville (Pa.) grange recently initiated a class of thirty-nine and confirmed the ceremonies with a chicken and waffle supper.

Lycoming county, Pa., has a new grange, Oriole grange No. 1,596, organized with eighty charter members, who were enlisted in two days of work by the organizers.

There are indications, from the proceedings published, that the action of the national grange will be ratified in providing for the annual election of officers in subordinate granges in November.

The double rates demanded by the Boston and Maine railroad for delegates attending the annual session will increase the expenses of the New Hampshire state grange \$800 per year, and the aggregate increase with the usual attendance, will be about \$2,500.

The Pennsylvania railroad will provide a New England excursion to Wilmington, Del., at the time of the national grange next November. The details will be in charge of experienced local managers.

### Ohio Leads.

The national secretary's report for the quarter shows that the organizers have been busy, as 220 new granges and eleven reorganized ones are a great showing. Ohio and Nebraska are the leaders, each with twenty-nine new ones to her credit, but Ohio has just a shade on her western sister by getting one reorganized. The report also shows that the work is active, not in name, but from coast to coast.

If all farm animals and poultry invariably were given a supply of pure water in clean utensils a good many of the ills from which they suffer would be done away entirely or materially lessened.

While salt is harmful to most vegetables, it is all right to dump the contents of the ice cream freezer on the asparagus bed. Also it should be heavily fertilized if the largest returns are to be secured.

If one-half the energy that is usually expended in yelling and arm swinging at a high school or college baseball game could be utilized in helping "ma" wash dishes and "pa" make garden some surprising results would be forthcoming.

To a lover of trees the cutting down of a beautiful elm or oak, the symmetry and beauty of which has been attained only through a growth of years, causes a distinct pang, this even in cases of necessity, while a wanton slaughter seems little short of criminal.

A small can of white lead worth less than a quarter cost a North Dakota farmer \$800 a short time since. He had been painting up the cracks in a water trough and thoughtlessly left the can there. A number of his cattle licked the soft lead, and eight were dead before he discovered the cause of the trouble.

A good many corn belt farmers have realized from \$50 to \$100 per acre from fields of alfalfa, including returns from both hay and seed. In view of such a showing, any farmer who lives in a section where the soil and climatic conditions are favorable to the growth of the legume ought not to require a great deal of persuasion to try a few acres.

Bulletin No. 127, on "Spraying Practice For Orchard and Garden," issued by the Iowa agricultural experiment station, will be found of practical value to any who are raising fruit or vegetables and wish to spray them. Almost every state experiment station has issued a similar calendar, which should be secured and used by all who need information along the line of spraying.

With the theory of germs in connection with diseases so well established, the poultryman hardly need be reminded that the only safe way in case of an outbreak of cholera among his fowls is to keep sick fowls by themselves and to burn up at once or bury deeply all fowls that die of the disease. Allowing the dead fowls to lie here and there is simply an invitation for the well ones to contract the disease.

The production of durum wheat in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, where 95 per cent of the cereal produced in this country is grown, was 21,529,000 bushels in 1913. The production in 1912 was 24,561,000 bushels and in 1911 16,024,000 bushels. In spite of this production of durum wheat, the importation of products made from this wheat—chiefly macaroni and vermicelli—have doubled in volume in the past five years.

The hermit thrush is well named, for he keeps a good deal by himself and is very quiet. He is smaller than his cousin, the brown thrush; has a lighter colored breast, with no pronounced spots, and the back has more of a brown and olive tinge. Both bill and tail of the hermit thrush are shorter than those of the brown thrush. Its song, while sweet, is less varied and much less frequently heard, consisting usually of a few short notes and a sort of trill.

There ought to be some spot on the lawn border, preferably a shady spot, that should be devoted to growing several of the more choice kinds of wild flowers. In the writer's neighborhood such a bed should include some blood-root, Dutchman's breeches, bluebells, anemones, blue and yellow violets, jack-in-the-pulpits and trilliums. As nearly as possible the wood lot conditions should be reproduced, the chief features of which are rich soil and plenty of leaf mold. In very dry seasons the bed should be given an occasional watering.

A friend who is in the grocery business and who has done some thinking along the line of some of the causes of the high cost of living told the writer the other day that at the prices at which he was selling some of the fancy breakfast foods in the bright packages the manufacturers were selling wheat at \$8.50 a bushel, rice at \$12 and corn at \$28. And, he observed, with some amusement, that, although there was a good deal of complaint about the high cost of living, the people carried these prepared foods home so fast that the manufacturers could hardly supply the demand.

The sense of direction and ability to find one's way back home is usually credited in a large measure to birds, dogs and cats. That it is also possessed by very young domestic animals is shown in a case reported to the writer the other day, where a calf about two days old was carried in a wagon from a place on the edge of town to a farm some eight miles distant. Near the end of the journey the calf got out of the wagon unnoticed and about noon of the next day was noticed turning into the yard from which it had been taken the previous day. There were as many as seven or eight right angled turns in the road from town to

## BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

Incorporated 1847.

Total Assets **\$15,655,662.68**  
Surplus held as a guarantee fund more than \$1,000,000

**4 per cent COMPOUND INTEREST**

Do not wait to accumulate large amounts, but whenever you have a small sum deposit it. The time to start is NOW.

The bank pays all taxes in the State for you.

Business can be transacted by mail as well as in person.

### WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

C. P. Smith, President.  
Henry Greene, Vice-President. F. W. Ward, Treasurer.  
F. W. Perry, 2nd Vice-President. E. S. Isham, Assistant Treasurer.

CHITTENDEN  
COUNTY  
TRUST  
COMPANY

114 Church St.  
Burlington, Vt.

ALL  
DOLLARS

NOT  
ALIKE

Some people may think that all dollars are alike, but they are not. The idle dollar produces nothing—it is the same as dead. Place your dollars in our savings department and they will earn you more dollars. Interest at Four Per Cent guaranteed.

DIRECTORS—E. J. Booth, John J. Flynn, E. P. Woodbury, J. S. Patrick, R. A. Cooke, E. F. Gebhardt, J. H. Macomber.

OFFICERS: John J. Flynn, Vice-president.  
E. J. Booth, President. Harrie V. Hall, Asst. Treas.  
E. D. Worthen, Treasurer.

AN INCREASED DIVIDEND AT THE RATE OF  
**4 1-4 Per Cent. Per Annum**

For the current six months payable July 1st, has been declared by the trustee of this Bank, which is \$1 25 per thousand dollars more than usual.

Deposits	\$1,900,000 00
Surplus	200,000 00
Assets	2,100,000 00

The surplus is over 10 per cent. of the deposits and only Banks having a surplus of 10 Per Cent. are allowed to pay over 4 Per Cent. interest. Deposit your money by July 10th and draw interest from July 1st.

### WINOOSKI SAVINGS BANK

No. 11 Winooski Block, Winooski, Vt. Organized Over 45 Years.

## NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLEBURY

Established in 1833

S. A. ILSLEY, President. C. E. PINNEY, Cashier.

CAPITAL \$200,000 SURPLUS \$100,000

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Acomodations Granted Consistent with Good Banking.

Safe Deposit Boxes to Rent

## BETTER THAN FOUR PER CENT

This Bank will keep your money safely and pay you TWO PER CENT SEMI-ANNUALLY. Checks or drafts can be sent by mail. Bank Book sent by return mail.

HOME SAVINGS BANK,  
Burlington, Vt.

## AND STILL GROWING

Deposits well above \$550,000 in less than three years attest the widespread popularity and confidence reposed in the City Trust Company, Burlington's youngest financial institution. Mail accounts receive immediate acknowledgment. Four per cent. compound interest guaranteed.

**CITY TRUST COMPANY, BURLINGTON**  
(Offices with Howard National Bank.)

### Notice of Public Hearing on License Application

Notice is hereby given, that on the first day of June, A. D. 1914, B. L. Nichols, made application to the board of Selectmen for the town of Middlebury for a fifth class license, to sell intoxicating liquors at the drug store known as "Front's Pharmacy," located in the "Murdock Block," on the westerly side of Main street in the village of Middlebury, Vt., in said town of Middlebury; and that a public hearing on said application will be held at the Town Clerk's office, in Middlebury, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1914, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time all persons interested may attend and make objection if any they have why said license should not be granted.

E. F. ROSE, Selectmen  
H. L. HUNT, W. N. CADY, 20th

June 1, 1914.

### CARBORINE ROOF COATING

applied to your roof now will save you the cost of a new one later; because it will instantly impart new life to the roof and extend its term of usefulness many years.

STRONG HARDWARE CO.

### Minutes Mean Dollars IN TREATING ANIMALS

Doubtless you know the danger of delayed treatment of cattle and other diseases. You also realize that wrongly applied remedies are often worse than a treatment at all. In other words, not to diagnose a disease accurately may prove fatal. Every owner should be able to recognize an ailment and give correct treatment at the first symptoms. Prompt action is the great secret of treating horses.

Minutes mean dollars. Of course proper treatment is always necessary. That is just how Humphreys' 200 page Veterinary Manual will prove so valuable to you. It is by E. F. Humphreys, M. D., V. S. and teaches how to diagnose and give prompt treatment. This book will save you hundreds of dollars at costs you nothing. It will be sent absolutely free on request to any farm in order to introduce Humphreys' Veterinary Remedies. Remember, it is sent absolutely free. You do not have to order it. Address, Humphreys Homeopathic Medicine Company, 106 William Street, New York City. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain a veterinary treatise that should be in your library. As a reference work you will find it invaluable. To have it in the time of need will be worth many dollars, whereas it will cost you but a